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PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1781.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

By inſerting the following in your next paper, you will oblige a number of your Readers. *Yours, &c.*

From the BOSTON CONTINENTAL JOURNAL.

MR. GILL,

It is allowed that nothing teaches like experience. The truth of the following ſhort hiſtory of a ſyſtem of Paper Money in France, may be depended on. It is taken from the moſt authentic accounts of that period, and ſhews, that in all countries the ſame cauſes produce the ſame effects. The publication of it at this time may be uſeful as well as entertaining, and convey ſome ſeaſonable and important leſſons to the rulers and people of the United States.

Your's, A. B.

WHEN Louis XVth began to reign, France, exhauſted by a war of fifteen years, in which ſhe had contended with all Europe, groaned under the weight of an enormous debt. A great part of the public revenue was employed to pay the intereſt of this debt: *Law*, a native of Scotland, and one of the greateſt calculators of that day, undertook to diſcharge it. He had before propoſed his plan to the Duke of Savoy, who replied, that he was not powerful enough to ruin himſelf. The Regent of France, a Prince of a bold and ſingular character, ſuffered himſelf to be ſeduced: He had a debt of an hundred millions ſterling to pay off. *Law* was not diſcouraged. * In 1717 he eſtabliſhed a Bank in his own name, which acquired a prodigious credit, and the bills of which circulated at par with gold. The government united with it the Miſſiſippi Company, the profits of which were ſaid to be immenſe. The people, deluded by the hope of gain, were eager to purchaſe the bills of this company and bank thus united. Theſe bills had very ſoon, notwithſtanding their quantity, a value ſuperior to that of gold. Money that was before laid up, now circulated with profuſion, and France had in effect, by this credit, a great though illuſory opulence. It was declared, that the bank in future ſhould be a Royal Bank, and then it was entruſted with the whole revenue of the kingdom, and with almoſt the whole foreign commerce, reſtrained at that time by the moſt ſevere laws.

Thus the bank appeared to be eſtabliſhed upon the broadeſt foundation; and the confidence of the public in it went ſo far, that in 1719, that is in about two years, the bills of this bank repreſented thirty times more ſilver than was in circulation through the whole kingdom. A report was ſpread that *Law* had diſcovered inexhauſtible mines of gold at Miſſiſippi. Gold depreciated; no body choſe to keep it; paper was conſidered as the only riches; the preſſes could not furniſh it faſt enough; and ſuch was the delirium, that a perſon thought himſelf very happy, who for a thouſand livres in ſilver had purchaſed a bill for no more than three hundred. People ſold their land, their furniture, their diamonds, for paper; and only the friends of *Law*, or of thoſe who acted under him, could enjoy the privilege of ſuch a bargain. The government itſelf, deceived by a ſucceſs ſo prodigious, made new emiſſions of bills to pay the creditors of the State. This was the day for the ruin of the beſt eſtabliſhed fortunes. The Parliament oppoſed, as far as it was able, theſe innovations, but was obliged to give way to the torrent of public opinion. Government, however, ſeduced by the facility of making theſe emiſſions, multiplied them to ſuch a degree, that the price of all conſumptions ſoon became exceſſive, and perceived it to be impoſſible to preſerve a level in this reſpect with neighbouring ſtates. This naturally led to the eſtimation of gold above paper, which immediately fell to an equality with gold, and went on to depreciate. The government believed itſelf able to ſtop the depreciation by ſevere laws, and then appeared the whole train of expedients commonly attending a paper ſyſtem on the decline; regulations, tender acts, laws againſt ſtock-jobbing, &c. and at the ſame time, miſtruſt, failure of credit, a more rapid depreciation, the diſappearance of gold and ſilver, and an almoſt total ceſſation of commerce. The Regent imagined that by new laws he could form an effectual rampart againſt theſe diſorders. He made one law more extravagant than all the reſt, which forbad any man to keep by him more than 500 livres, ſilver or gold, and obliged him to depoſit all above that ſum in the public coffers. This could never be executed; and the Regent, convinced at laſt of the impoſſibility of forcing the public opinion, ſoon revoked it. The reign of paper had carried much of the coin out of the kingdom, and as the depreciation came on very rapidly, the nation ſoon found itſelf without a medium of circulation. The exportation of gold was prohibited, and the prohibition ſerved only to increaſe it. *Unprincipled debtors paid their lawful debts in decried paper, and a ſwarm of informers, pimps, ſtock jobbers and cheats, infeſted the kingdom.* Sagacious people, who, during the illuſion, had laid up their ſpecie, circulated it again by degrees, when they ſaw the imaginary riches of their neighbours coming to nothing. Adminiſtration knew not how to extricate itſelf from this labyrinth. At one time it *fixed the value of ſilver*; at another *that of paper*; at another *that of merchandize*: Contradictory laws were continually made; and the frequent change of meaſures, in this general confuſion, deſtroyed their effect. At laſt the bandage fell from the eyes of men; government felt its own weakneſs, and being now fully convinced that the credit of paper reſted, *not upon edicts, but upon opinion*, it abandoned the paper money to its own fate; it permitted the uſe of ſilver; *it eſtabliſhed all the taxes in hard money*, allowing them, however, to be *paid in depreciated paper, at a rate of exchange* that was ſettled every week by magiſtrates of juſtice and honor.

Upon this the *depreciation ſtopt of itſelf, at thirty for one*: The government gradually drew in all the paper, till none of that ſort exiſted in the kingdom of France. *All contracts were left at perfect liberty*; every one made them as he pleaſed, and they were *kept* as they were *made*; confidence and credit were reſtored; commerce revived, and brought back the gold that had been ſent out of the kingdom: *Specie* circulated freely with *paper*, and all attempts *to bend public opinion merely by the force of laws*, being now known to be abſolutely *vain* and *fruitleſs*, were *renounced for ever*; and the wiſdom which had happily abandoned a dangerous ſyſtem, ſoon healed the wounds which this ſyſtem had given to the kingdom. Since that time, England, Holland, Denmark, Swedeland, Ruſſia and France, have made *immenſe ſums of paper money* which has circulated with *no ſmall advantage* to all theſe countries, but it has been iſſued upon *ſolid funds*, and has reſted entirely on the *good* faith of government, and the good opinion of the people. The value of this paper varies according to circumſtances; it riſes and falls, but every attempt to *ſupport it merely by the authority of law*, is carefully avoided. If it is *good*, it wants not authority to aid its circulation; if it is bad, all the laws imaginable will never be able to ſupport it.

* *By an ordinance of June* 3, 1720 *(articles III. and IV.)* the King fixed the number of actions, *or quantity of bills, to two hundred thouſand, declaring that they ſhould not be* augmented *on any pretence whatever, and further ordained, that the actions or bills which were in the hands of the public, and thoſe depoſited and regiſtered in the books of the company, ſhould be converted into* new actions or bills *before September* 1, *then next following; and that all the old actions, &c. ſhould be burnt in the preſence of the Commiſſioners of the Council, Provoſt of Merchants, &c. and that all the actions &c. which ſhould not be brought in (to be burnt) before that time (September* 1, 1720*) ſhould be* null and void. *This was looked upon as the likelieſt method to retrieve the public credit; but the people had been ſo frighted, that they would not meddle with bank notes, except in payment for their goods, which they raiſed four times above their real value, or upon a very great diſcount; ſoon after this the government, finding that the public affairs did not take the turn they expected, and that people were ſending their money abroad, fell to uſing very extraordinary methods to oblige thoſe who had remitted any money abroad, to recall it into France, for which purpoſe the King publiſhed an unexampled ordinance (June* 20, 1720*) requiring all his ſubjects who had* remitted money *into foreign countries* to recall *the ſame in two months, under penalty of forfeiting double the ſum ſo remitted (half to the informer, the other half to his Majeſty) which penalty (by a ſpecial clauſe it is ordered) ſhall not be* remitted, or reduced, or moderated, *upon any pretence whatſoever.—In the ſame ordinance his Majeſty forbids, moſt expreſly, all his ſubjects, of what quality or condition ſoever they may be,* to intereſt and concern themſelves in any trading companies in foreign countries, *or to* place any money therein, *without his ſpecial leave.*

N. B. *The King's ordinance at that time had all the form of a law in France.*

IN COUNCIL, *Philadelphia, January 26th,* 1781.

WHEREAS the militia law of this State requires, "that the Sub-Lieutenants of the city and counties reſpectively ſhall, once in every Three Months, render an account, to their proper Lieutenant, of all monies received by them, and of their expenditures by virtue of ſaid act, and ſettle and pay the balance of the ſame to him. And that the Lieutenant of the ſaid city, and each county reſpectively, ſhall make out compleat accounts of all the monies received by him, and of his expenditures, and return the ſame to the Supreme Executive Council, once in every Six Months, and on failure of ſo accounting, each Lieutenant and Sub-Lieutenant ſhall forfeit and pay, for every ſuch neglect, Ten Thouſand Pounds, then current money.

Reſolved, That the ſeveral Lieutenants and Sub-Lieutenants be required to render their accounts agreeable to ſaid act, without delay, or in failure thereof, the Attorney-General be directed to put the ſaid act in execution againſt all ſuch as ſhall be found delinquent, within a reaſonable time from this date. *Extract from the minutes,*

T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

January 25, 1781

WAS taken up on the 14th of Auguſt laſt, in Northampton county, a dark red MARE, between 15 and 16 hands high, about 6 or 7 years old, a natural trotter. has no mark. The thief a young man, a native of Ireland, was at the ſame time apprehended, but has ſince made his eſcape. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, and take the mare away within four weeks from the above date, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold in order to diſcharge the expences, by the ſubſcriber, in Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, near the Trap.

¶ HENRY MILLER.

Two Thouſand Dollars Reward.

Treaſury-Office of the United States,

Philadelphia, January 24, 1781.

WHEREAS WILLIAM SOWERSBY, keeper of a livery ſtable in this city, did, on the 29th of November laſt, as he ſays, receive from John Hopkins, Eſquire, Commiſſioner of the Continental Loan-Office for the State of Virginia, A PACKAGE, the cover whereof was grey paper, and the contents to him unknown; which package appears, by a letter from the Loan-Officer aforeſaid, to have contained BILLS of EXCHANGE, drawn on the American Miniſters in Europe, to wit, Eight ſets of Exchange, containing four bills to a ſet, drawn on the Honorable Benjamin Franklin, at the Court of Verſailles; and Eight Sets of Exchange, of four bills to a ſet, drawn on the Honorable John Jay, at the Court of Madrid. The aforeſaid William Sowerſby further ſays, That at Buſh-Town, in the State of Maryland, on his way from Virginia to Philadelphia, on the 15th day of December laſt, he loſt his ſaddle-bags with the package, in which were the bills aforeſaid, and that he hath not ſince heard of them.

The above reward will be given for the bills aforeſaid, if delivered at the Board of Treaſury, in this city, and reaſonable charges paid.

JOHN L. CLARKSON, Sec. pro. tem.

TAYLOR and MILLER,

At their STORE in Water-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Market-ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the Crooked-Billet-alley,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A large and general Aſſortment of

DRY GOODS;

Amongſt which are,

DRAB and olive coloured corduroys,
Drab, blue and black velverets,
Superfine ſpotted velvets,
Superfine ſpotted beavers,
7-8ths and yard wide checks,
Calimancoes of various colours,
Black prunella,
Black Minorque ſerge,
White corded dimity,
A neat aſſortment of ſheetings and linens,
Calicoes and chintzes,
Cambricks,
Muſlins and gauzes,
Scotch & ſtitching threads,
Blankets.

An Aſſortment of HARD WARE, among which are,

Knives and forks,
Large & ſmall cutteau, ſham ſtag and buffaloe knives,
Barlow pen-knives,
Pewter ſpoons,
Faſhionable pinchbeck ſhoe and knee buckles,
Mens white & yellow metal ditto,
Childrens ditto, ſhoe ditto,
Stock buckles,
Horſe ſhears,
Womens ſciſſars of different ſizes,
Hairdreſſers ſciſſars,
Beer cocks,
Braſs caſe locks, three bolts with ſeven-inch rings and ſcrews complete.

ALSO

Tanners Oil; Boſton Mackarel and Herrings, in barrels; Weſt-India Rum; Spaniſh Sugar in boxes; Muſcovado ditto in barrels; Coffee; Bohea Tea; Shot; Madeira Wine in pipes and hogſheads; old Jamaica Spirits; 8 by 10 Window Glaſs, &c. &c.

GENUINE Engliſh WIRE, finely poliſhed, fit for Cotton or Wool Card Makers;
Barcelona Silk Handkerchiefs, by the Dozen;
Allſpice and Ground Ginger, by the Dozen;
Oil for Tanners and Curriers, by the Barrel;
Beſt Dumb Fiſh, for the Tables of Gentlemen;

ALSO,

Great VARIETY of the moſt excellent BOOKS, for SENTIMENTALISTS;

MAY BE HAD AT

BELL's BOOK-STORE,

Next to ST. PAUL's CHURCH, in THIRD-STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ¶

January 30, 1781.

WAS FOUND,

In Fourth-ſtreet, above Market-ſtreet,

A SILVER WATCH.

The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have it again, by applying to NEHEMIAH MATSON, in Cheſter county, Aſhton townſhip. ¶

Philadelphia, January 31, 1781.

TO BE SOLD,

A LUSTY ſtrong young *Negroe Man*, fit for town or country work, about twenty-three years of age. Enquire of the Printers.

BOSTON, *January* 25.

Laſt week arrived at Salem Captain Forreſter, from Cape Francois, but laſt from the Havannah in 11 days, and informs, that he left the firſt-mentioned port the 15th December; that 2 or 3 days before he left it, a brigantine arrived there from Marſeilles, which brought news that Count d'Eſtaing, commander in chief of the combined fleets, conſiſting of 72 ſail of the line, was purſuing his operations againſt Gibraltar; that he had compleatly cut off all ſupplies by ſea; that he attacked a certain battery on the dock with 4 or 5 ſhips, battered the walls down, which killed a great many men in the fort, the ſhips receiving little or no damage; that the Britiſh refuſed to receive any priſoners in Gibraltar; that a company of Britiſh troops, that was on ſome out-poſt, deſerted to a man to the Spaniards; that the garriſon of Gibraltar requeſted ſupplies from the Turks, who told them, that they would ſell them as much as they wanted, if they would ſend for it, but they would not carry it to them. The above in part was confirmed by a Captain of a ſhip from Corunna, which he ſaw in Havannah. Captain Forreſter ſailed from Cape Francois in company with three 74 and one 64, two frigates and two tenders, and arrived at Havannah the 28th of December, in company with the above ſhips; three Spaniſh ſhips of 74, with ſome frigates, and 20 gun ſhips, were maſted, and two of 74 and 1 frigate diſmaſted.

Extract of a letter from Goudaloupe, December 2.

"A few days ago arrived at Martinique from Old France, 60 merchantmen and tranſports, under convoy of three ſhips of the line, and four frigates. The King's ſhips had 9000 troops on board, which were not admitted to land; the Governor ordered them to proceed directly to the Havannah, there to join the fleet which went from Cape Francois. The Spaniſh fleet are now preparing to go on ſome private expedition. Moſt of the Engliſh fleet on theſe ſeas are either drove on ſhore, diſmaſted, or foundered, in the late hurricane."

A letter from l'Orient of the 8th of November mentions, that the Britiſh fleet at Torbay had received a great deal of damage in a gale of wind, which obliged them to put back to Portſmouth to refit, where it was thought they would remain all winter.

PROVIDENCE, January 17.

A ſloop, laden with wheat, was captured on Sunday laſt near Long-Iſland by two whale-boats, and carried into New-London.

We learn that large quantities of Engliſh goods, brought from Long-Iſland by the enemy's emiſſaries, have been lately ſeized in Connecticut, as alſo conſiderable quantities of proviſions, which were ſuppoſed to be deſtined for the enemy; and that a perſon from New-York, by the name of Goldſmith, is apprehended and ſecured in jail. It is hoped that deciſive meaſures will be taken to put a ſtop to this dangerous ſpecies of illicit trade.

FISH-KILL, *February* 1.

The public may rely on the authenticity of the following

ANECDOTE.

In the late excurſion which General Parſon's made to Morriſſania, Major Oliver Lawrence, being detached with a reconnoitering party, under the command of Col. Grey, accidentally met with Colonel James De Lancey, who taking the Major for one of his Officers, abruptly accoſted him with "D-- n you, what are doing there—don't you "ſee the rebels juſt on your back." Major Lawrence, in order to decoy him, replied, "My dear Colonel—pray "give me your aſſiſtance,—my men are in the greateſt "confuſion, and I can't rally them." Upon which De Lancey innocently rode up, till he came within a few rods of the Major; when, unfortunately, one of the Major's party, having G. W. on his cap, riſing from behind a ſtone fence, where they were ſecreted, diſcovered to the Colonel his miſtake;—Upon which he immediately wheeled about—put ſpurs to his horſe;—and preferring the danger of a broken neck, to the fire of his enemy, leapt down a craggy precipice;—exclaiming, when he firſt perceived his error,—"D---n you Oliver Lawrence,—I "know you."

CHATHAM, JANUARY 31.

On Saturday evening, the 20th inſtant, about one hundred and ſixty ſoldiers, of the Jerſey brigade, following the example of the Pennſylvanians, left their huts and proceeded to this place, under the direction of their ſergeants. They were unacquainted with a late reſolution of the legiſlature, appointing commiſſioners, to enquire into their inliſtments; but as ſoon as the commiſſioners, who met them here the Monday following, had read and explained that reſolution to them, they immediately agreed to return to their duty. The commandant of the brigade, in conſideration of their great penitence, and of their being unacquainted with the meaſures adopted for ſettling the diſputes reſpecting the enliſtments, promiſed full pardon to all who immediately returned to and continued in their duty. But upon the way to, and after their arrival at their huts, a few of the ringleaders, encouraged by emiſſaries from Sir Harry, and perhaps by the too great clemency of granting them a general pardon, again became inſolent and mutinous. A detachment from the main army, under the command of General Howe, which had been ſent on to quell the mutineers, arrived about this time, when thoſe who had forfeited the pardon, by not performing the conditions, were apprehended by order of the General, and David Gilmore, ſergeant in the 2d regiment, and John Tuttle, private in the 1ſt, were tried, found guilty, and immediately executed. Every mark of penitence and reſpect for order was manifeſted by the others who had offended, and entire order and ſubordination took place in the brigade.

A ſmall part only of the brigade were engaged in this matter, the greater part diſapproved of it, and all regret that it happened. To the honour however of theſe brave men we mention it with pleaſure, that when they left their quarters they adopted a ſolemn reſolution to put to death any one who ſhould attempt or even propoſe to go to the enemy's lines, and hang up, without ceremony, every tory who ſhould preſume to ſay a word tending to induce any of them ſo to do.

Laſt week the enemy hung, at Bergen-Point, one Ball, an inhabitant of Rahway, who was ſuſpected of being a ſpy.

A letter from New-York mentions, "That there is a homeward bound fleet, of upwards of two hundred ſail, which it is expected will leave there this week, under convoy of the Brilliant of 32 guns, and the Clinton of 30, in which a number of his Majeſty's deſponding ſubjects are to take their departure."

Laſt Friday General Robertſon, with between two and three thouſand troops, came from New-York to Staten-Iſland. It is ſuppoſed he has it in contemplation to make an incurſion into this State, as ſome of their dirty productions, to poiſon the minds of the ſoldiery, were found laſt Sunday morning at this place.—We would recommend it to Sir Harry to ſilence the clamourous hirelings of Heſſe, to whom he is fifteen months in arrear, before he makes overtures to our ſoldiery.

During the holidays, an attempt was made by ſome people in New-York, and ſome from Long-Iſland, to ſeize the perſon of Sir Henry Clinton, and to bring him off a priſoner to us, but it unfortunately miſcarried, and his head-quarters are now ſecured by two field pieces. Several are confined, on ſuſpicion, in order to inveſtigate this matter. We give it as a fact to our readers.

RICHMOND, January 27.

The lateſt accounts from below are, that the enemy have proceeded down as low as Portſmouth; they landed about 25 men, commanded by a Lieutenant Brown, at Newport-news, to collect cattle; who advanced near two miles in the country, and made a pretty good collection of beef, hogs and poultry. A party of militia (about 14) being appriſed of it, attacked them in their retreat, killed and wounded about 17, and recovered the plunder; among the wounded is the Lieutenant a priſoner, together with eight others. Our loſs is but one man killed. The party having expended their ammunition, prevented their purſuit.

BALTIMORE, *January* 30.

On Monday the 22d inſtant, the brig Hawk, Captain Bull, the brig Cato, Captain Weekes, and the ſchooner Nautilus, Captain Kerſtead, outward bound from this port, were chaſed on ſhore in Roman-bay, a little below Cedar-point, by the Iris frigate and other veſſels of war. The enemy immediately boarded the Cato, who, by ſome accident, took fire, and blew off her quarters; 15 of the enemy and 8 of her people periſhed. They ſet the Hawk on fire, and burnt her to the water's edge The Captain of the Nautilus landed his guns, and prevented the enemy from boarding his veſſel, and in all probability ſhe and her cargo will be ſaved. The Britiſh left Cedar-point on Wedneſday.

Extract of a letter from Richmond, dated the 19*th inſt.*

"I am this moment informed that the enemy landed at Hardy's ferry, and marched from thence to Smithfield, and thence to Mackie's-mills, where they ſtaid ſome time, and then returned to Smithfield. Some of their veſſels are up Nanſemond river, as high as Sleepy-hole ferry."

PHILADELPHIA.

IN COUNCIL, *February* 1, 1781.

WHEREAS by an act of General Aſſembly paſſed the twenty-third day of December laſt, the Supreme Executive Council are empowered and required, from and after the firſt day of this preſent month, to publiſh in the ſeveral Engliſh and German news-papers, printed in the city of Philadelphia, in the firſt week of every month, the rate of exchange between ſpecie and Continental money, which exchange ſo publiſhed in each month, the ſaid act declares ſhall be the exchange between Continental money and the State money, thereby made legal tender.

Reſolved, That the rate of exchange is ſeventy-five Continental dollars for one dollar in ſpecie.

Extract from the minutes,

TIMOTHY MATLACK, *Secretary.*

In COUNCIL, Philadelphia, Nov. 16, 1780.

THE diſpatch of public buſineſs and convenience of the Members, requiring ſtated hours of meeting,

Reſolved, That from eleven to two o'clock be appointed for the ordinary buſineſs of the Council.

Extract from the Minutes,

T. MATLACK, *Secretary.*

IN conſequence of the above Reſolve, the Preſident of the State, for the convenience of ſuch gentlemen as may have buſineſs, or favour him with viſits, acquaints them, that he will always be engaged from eleven to two o'clock, but will be glad to ſee them at any other hours.

Extract of a letter from New-London, Jan. 24.

One of the Britiſh ſhips of the line, now lying near Gardiner's Bay, was diſmaſted in the gale two days ago; two others are miſſing."

We wait daily with extreme impatience for a confirmation of the news of the Acceſſion of Maryland to the Confederation. This event, ever memorable—This event ought to be reckoned in the annals of America, as the moſt happy ſince her Independence has been eſtabliſhed. The declaration of this Independence may be conſidered as the baſe of a ſuperb and vaſt edifice---The Acceſſion of Maryland as the laſt *coup de main*, which crowns the whole work, and delivers it to the admiration of poſterity. The wiſhes of the good citizens of this vaſt continent will be accompliſhed by a meaſure ſo wiſe, and which ought to confer the greateſt glory on the State of Maryland.

Friday evening laſt, about ſeven o'clock, a woman was ſtopped near Poole's-Bridge, by two ſoldiers, and robbed of her ſhoe-buckles, two rings, &c. On the appearance of ſome people, the fellows made off.

Thurſday night laſt, ſome rogues found means to get into an houſe in Sugar-Alley, and ſtole from thence a conſiderable quantity of wearing apparel, &c. to a large amount; the things were all found the next day, ſecreted in an hay barrack, but the thieves remain undiſcovered.

IF the Gentleman who called at my houſe, near Octeraro, in the year 1778, and gave a particular account of my Son's fall at Quebec, and what became of his property there, will be ſo good as favour me with a line, and inform me where he now reſides, he will much oblige his moſt humble ſervant,

JOHN MACPHERSON.

*** Direct for me in Spruce-ſtreet, Philadelphia. §

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons having any Demands againſt the Office of Lieutenant, that they do immediately produce their Accounts, with their Vouchers, to the Sub-Lieutenant that preſides over the Diſtrict in which they reſide, or to the ſubſcriber, in order for payment.

¶ WILLIAM COATS,

Jan. 16. Lieut. of Philadelphia County.

THE very peculiar Situation of Priſoners in the Naval Department rendering it neceſſary, I am to requeſt, that all and every Perſon or Perſons, having the Charge of any Priſoners taken by the Continental Frigates, Privateers or other Veſſels belonging to the United States of America, do make immediate Returns thereof to my Office at Camp, or to THOMAS BRADFORD, Eſq; D. C. P. at Philadelphia. ABRAHAM SKINNER. C. G. P.

Jan. 26, 1781.

HENRY BECKER,

Living in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the City Tavern, propoſes to wait upon thoſe

LADIES and GENTLEMEN

that intend to learn the

FRENCH, GERMAN

AND

ENGLISH LANGUAGES,

At their reſpective Houſes, any hour in the day, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

N. B. An EVENING SCHOOL will be opened by ſaid Becker, at his Lodgings, for thoſe that it will not ſuit to attend in the Day. ‡

Ready Money or good Writing Paper

Is given in exchange for clean

Linen, Cotton or Tow RAGS,

BY

BENJAMIN JANUARY,

BOOKBINDER and STATIONER, in Front ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Coffee-Houſe.

IT is well worthy the attention of every one to ſave all the RAGS which may be made in their families, as by this they will have the pleaſing reflection of having given their mite towards promoting a very uſeful and important manufactory.

He ſtill carries on the Bookbinding buſineſs as uſual, where merchants, ſhopkeepers and others, may have all ſorts of account books make and ruled to any pattern, at the loweſt rates.

He returns his moſt hearty thanks to all thoſe who have been ſo kind as to employ him, and hopes for a continuation of their favours, which ſhall be gratefully acknowledged, by their humble ſervant,

Feb. 6, 1781. BENJAMIN JANUARY.

TO THE FRIENDS OF

Univerſal Liberty,

BE IT KNOWN,

THAT the writer of this advertiſement, wiſhing to extend that liberty to others he claims for himſelf, propoſes to liberate a ſtrong healthy Negroe MAN, in the following manner; having bought him not long ſince on eaſy terms, he means to ſell him a few years to recover ſome part of the purchaſe money, and to give him his liberty at the end of this term. He is a good farmer, much inclined to drive a team and very capable of the buſineſs. Enquire of the Printers, or of William Long, Miller, at the Forks of Neſhaminey, Bucks County. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, in Hardwick townſhip, Suſſex county, State of New-Jerſey, now in the tenure of Thomas Silverthorn. It contains 213 acres, 150 very rich meadow land, about 30 of which produce the beſt clover, timothy and blue graſs. It is excellent for raiſing hemp, and well calculated for raiſing and fatting cattle. There are on the premiſes, beſide the dwelling-houſe, a pretty good Dutch barn, ſtables, barracks and ſpring-houſe, upwards of 100 apple-trees, and a number of cherry and peach-trees; alſo a never failing ſpring of water ſufficient for a hemp-mill, and ſituated conveniently to water a conſiderable quantity of the meadow. The title is indiſputable. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, in Trenton. ¶ ISAAC COLLINS.

Cheſter county, February 3, 1781.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of CORNELIUS SHERIFF, late of ſaid county, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted unto the ſubſcribers, on or before the firſt day of May next; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to ſave trouble and expence. RD. HOWELL, and ALEXR. M'CARAHER, } Adminiſtrators. ‡

February 1, 1781.

CAME to the plantation of EMANUEL LUDWICK, in Amity townſhip, Berks county, the 27th of April laſt, a dark brown MARE, about two years old, branded on the near ſhoulder T. W. ſhort docked, and a natural trotter. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold for the charges in 31 days after the date hereof.

EMANUEL LUDWICK.

N. B. She was intended to be advertiſed laſt ſpring, but through negligence of the meſſenger the advertiſement was not delivered to the Printers; and the ſaid Ludwick not taking the papers, has but lately diſcovered the miſtake. ¶

Warwick townſhip, Bucks county, Feb. 2, 1781.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber ſome time ago, a ſmall Black COW, with a white face. The owner, by proving his property and paying the charges, may have her again, by applying to

† WILLIAM KINDELL.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, Wholeſale or Retail, by

HALL and SELLERS,

At the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, *oppoſite the Jerſey-Market,*

A neat EDITION of

THE NEW TESTAMENT,

Printed on a good Type, and exceeding good Paper.

At ſame Place may be had,

DILWORTH's SPELLING BOOKS, PRIMERS, WATTS's PSALMS and HYMNS, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, February 7.

In CONGRESS, February 5, 1781.

ORDERED, That the report of Major-General Parſons, with the papers encloſed, relative to his ſucceſsful enterprize againſt the enemy's poſt at Morriſſania, together with ſo much of General Waſhington's letter of 31ſt January laſt as relates thereto, be referred to the Committee of Intelligence: And that the Commander in Chief return the thanks of Congreſs to Major-General Parſons, and the officers and men under his command, and inform him, that Congreſs have directed this publication to be made, in teſtimony of their approbation of his judicious arrangements, and of the ſpirit and military conduct diſplayed by the officers and men employed under him on the occaſion.

Extract from the Minutes,
C. THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from General Waſhington to Congreſs, dated Head Quarters, January 31, 1781.

"Incloſed are two reports of Major-General Parſons, and Lieutenant-Colonel Hull, of an enterprize againſt Delancey's corps at Weſt-Cheſter, in which, with ſmall loſs on our ſide, the barracks of the corps, and large quantity of forage, were deſtroyed---fifty-two priſoners and a conſiderable number of horſes and cattle brought off, and a bridge acroſs Haerlem, under protection of one of the enemy's redoubts, burnt. General Parſons' arrangements were judicious, and the conduct of the officers and men employed upon the occaſion entitled to the higheſt praiſe. The poſition of the corps, two or three miles within ſome of the enemy's redoubts, required addreſs and courage in the execution of the enterprize."

SIR, *Crompond, January 25, 1781.*

I EMBRACE this firſt moment of leiſure to communicate to you the proceedings of the detachment under my command, in the enterprize againſt Morriſſania the night and morning of the 22d inſtant. Major General Heath having reinforced the troops ſtationed on the lines with five additional companies, on the morning of the 20th I marched from this place to North-Caſtle, under pretence of making a large forage near the enemies lines; all the teams in this part of the country having been previouſly collected for the purpoſe. The ſame evening I was joined by a ſmall company of New-York levies, commanded by Lieut. Moſier, who had been for a conſiderable time ſtationed on the lines, and had acted in conjunction with the troops under my command. Capt. Honeywell likewiſe with about eighty mounted volunteers joined the detachment, and were poſted on the different roads in my front, and on my flanks, to prevent either inhabitants or deſerters giving intelligence to the enemy of our movements.

As I imagined the following diſpoſition was beſt calculated to carry my orders into execution, it was conſequently the next morning communicated to the officers.

Major Maxwell, with two companies, commanded by Captains Dix and J. Williams, was directed to take a poſition near the redoubt No. 8, which, by the beſt intelligence, was guarded by an hundred regulars, to prevent a ſally on the troops deſigned to act againſt Morriſſania, capture any of the enemy who ſhould attempt to fly there for ſecurity, and deſtroy a pontoon bridge of communication, conſtructed over Haerlem Creek, which was covered by the cannon in the redoubt.

Captain White, with his own company and a ſmall party of militia, was to advance to Delancey's Bridge, ſurprize, if poſſible, a ſubaltern's guard poſted at that place, and after leaving a ſufficient force to ſecure the paſs for the troops on the weſt ſide of the brunx, then to act againſt the enemy at Weſt-Farms.

Captain Prichard, with his company, and Lieutenant Moſier's Levies, had directions to proceed to Frogs-Neck, with a view of ſurpriſing the enemy ſtationed in that quarter.

Captains Dennet and Benton, with their companies, were to be poſted at Williams's-bridge, to obſerve the motions of the enemy on the road leading from Kings-Bridge, repulſe them if they attempted to croſs, and at ſunriſe take up the bridge, retire to Eaſt-Cheſter, and join the troops poſted at that place, to cover the retreat of the operating force.

Three companies under the command of Captains Fox, S. Williams and Dorrance, with the principal part of the volunteer horſemen, were to proceed to Morriſſania, deſtroy the enemy's huts, and act as circumſtances might require. Proper guides were appointed to the different detachments, and a number of horſemen to keep up a line of intelligence. Particular places were likewiſe pointed out for the different commands to break off from the column, and the time of attack was fixed at half paſt three o'clock in the morning. After executing the different orders at the ſeveral poſts, all the detachments on the weſt ſide of the brunx had orders to retire to Delancey's-bridge, preciſely at day-light, for the purpoſe of gaining Eaſt-Cheſter early in the morning.

The diſpoſition having been thus ſettled, the morning of the 21ſt the troops were put in motion in one column, and proceeded down the road leading by Young's, from thence through Mile Square, until their arrival nearly oppoſite King's-bridge, when it was thought adviſeable to take the fields, to avoid the enemy's patroles on the different roads. On my arrival near the principal part of the huts at Morriſſania, all the detachments having been made agreeable to orders, the troops met with an unexpected obſtruction, which I was apprehenſive would have defeated my plan.—A ſmall creek (over which by my intelligence was a bridge) had been ſwelled by a very heavy rain the night and morning of the 21ſt to ſuch a height, and ſo filled with broken ice, as rendered the paſſage exceſſively difficult. Determined, however, to make the attempt, the infantry was ordered to mount behind the horſemen, and in the courſe of fifteen minutes about ſeventy were carried over, which, with the horſe, were thought a ſufficient force to effect the buſineſs in that quarter; and as not only this detachment, but Major Maxwell's command, were obliged to return the ſame way to gain Delancey's bridge, it was thought an object of the utmoſt conſequence that this paſs ſhould be ſecured—the remainder of the troops was ordered to take a poſition for the purpoſe. The noiſe unavoidably occaſioned in paſſing this creek, was heard by the enemy on the other ſide, who immediately fired an alarm, which prevented the ſurprize being ſo compleat as was deſigned. The infantry and horſe were ordered to advance, and after capturing a number of the enemy, all the huts in that quarter were deſtroyed.

After this ſervice was performed, that detachment returned, and being joined by Major Maxwell, who had deſtroyed the bridge over Haerlem creek, and indeed executed every part of his orders, I proceeded with all the troops then joined to Delancey's bridge, where Captain White had forced the guard, and was in poſſeſſion of the paſs, over which the troops retired with little or no loſs, altho' the enemy had collected in conſiderable force, and were attempting to regain it.

On our arrival at Weſt-Cheſter, Captain Prichard, who had made the attempt on Frogs-Neck, joined the main body. As he was paſſing over the cauſeway, the guard poſted for its defence fired on him, which gave the alarm, and prevented his ſucceſs being as compleat as was expected; he, however, charged the guard, wounded one and captured ſix. On his way to Captain Simmons's quarters, he fell in with a patrole, one of which was killed, and two made priſoners. When he arrived, every man had left the houſe, and concealed themſelves in the woods. After ſcouring the Neck, and capturing a number of priſoners, he returned, and in re-paſſing the cauſeway, Enſign Thompſon was unfortunately killed. The objects of the enterprize having been thus compleated, it became neceſſary to make my retreat to Eaſt-Cheſter, as faſt as the very great fatigue of the troops would admit. For this purpoſe a diſpoſition was made, and the priſoners, which conſiſted of about fifty, with the cattle and horſes, were ordered between the front guard and main body.

As ſoon as the line of march commenced, the enemy appeared on my flanks and rear, and began a ſcattering fire. Diſpoſitions were immediately made, by reinforcing the rear and flank guards, to ſecure the column, and annoy the enemy as much as poſſible after ſo long and ſevere a march. The enemy being continually reinforced, and their fire inceſſantly increaſing, rendered it neceſſary for the troops to move exceedingly ſlow, and for the rear and flank guards to be encreaſed, and ordered to poſitions beſt calculated for the purpoſe.

On my arrival near Eaſt-Cheſter, I was happy to find that ſuch a diſpoſition was made of the troops under your command, and meaſures were ſo judiciouſly adopted, as effectually ſecured my retreat, and gave me an opportunity of placing myſelf under your immediate orders. What number of the enemy fell, either in the night attack, or on the retreat, I am unable to aſcertain with preciſion---it muſt however have been conſiderable. Fifty-two of Col. Delancey's corps were made priſoners, between thirty and forty large huts built for their quarters deſtroyed, and a quantity of forage. A large number of horſes and cattle were likewiſe brought off. Incloſed is a return of the killed and wounded, among which is Enſign Thompſon, of the 6th Maſſachuſetts regiment, killed, and Captain Dorrance, of the 5th Connecticut, wounded. The loſs of Enſign Thompſon is much to be regretted, being an active and enterprizing officer.

Much credit is due to Major Maxwell for the exactneſs with which he executed his particular orders, and for his general good conduct during the whole expedition. Indeed I ſhould do injuſtice to my own feelings, and be wanting in gratitude to the officers of the detachment, ſhould I forbear to mention their conduct in the fulleſt terms of approbation. The patience and fortitude of the ſoldiers in the execution of ſo ſevere a ſervice, and their order and bravery when attacked by the enemy, place their conduct in a moſt honourable point of view. The conduct of Captain Honeywell, and the refugees under his command, deſerve particular commendation.

I have the Honour to be,
With the higheſt Reſpect,
Your moſt obedient Servant,
WM. HULL, *Lieut. Col. 3d. Maſſ. Reg.*
Hon. Major-General PARSONS.

Camp in the Highlands, January 25, 1781.

Dear General,

IN obedience to your order I marched on the 19th inſt. from the Highlands, with the battalions under my command, to deſtroy the huts in Morriſſania, which covered the thieves aſſembled there under the direction of Col. Delancy; and on the 21ſt I arrived in King-ſtreet, and Lieut. Col. Hull, with one battalion, at White Plains, nearly at the ſame time. In the evening of the 21ſt, Lieutenant-Colonel Hull took up his march from White Plains, and having arrived near Kingſbridge, detached Captains Dennet and Benton with their companies to Williams's Bridge, to prevent any communication with the enemy on that road; Captain White to De Lancey's Bridge, to occupy that paſs, and preſerve a communication with the troops poſted at Eaſt-Cheſter, to cover his operations, and to act againſt the enemy at Weſt Farms; Captain Pritchard with his company, and a ſmall body of militia under Lieutenant Moſier, to poſſeſs himſelf of Frogs Neck; and with the remaining troops marched towards Morriſſania, leaving a ſufficient force under the command of Major Maxwell, Captains Dix and J. Williams, to watch the enemy at their redoubt No. 8, and to deſtroy a Pontoon Bridge over Haerlem River, conſtructed under command of that redoubt, to keep up an eaſy communication with the troops at Fort Waſhington.

The huts (deſtroying of which was the principal object in view) were about two miles below the redoubt, towards the point of Moriſſania. In the march Colonel Hull was unexpectedly obſtructed by the deſtruction of a bridge over a creek within a ſmall diſtance of the huts, and which by the heavy rain the preceding day had been rendered deep and very difficult in paſſing. Captain Honeywell having on this occaſion collected about ſeventy horſemen, the infantry under Captains Fox, S. Williams and Dorrance, was paſſed over the creek by the horſemen, but ſo much time being neceſſarily taken up in this matter, they were diſcovered before they had all croſſed, and moſt of the enemy fled. The troops immediately fired all the huts in that quarter, killed and took all the men who had not previouſly eſcaped, and in their return forded the creek, the horſemen not being collected at that time.

In the mean time Major Maxwell ſucceeded in deſtroying the bridge, and executed every other part of the duty aſſigned him, with faithfulneſs and good conduct. The ſeveral detachments to Williams's and Delancey's bridges, and on Frogs-Neck, ſucceeded according to my expectations. Colonel Hull and Major Maxwell arrived at Delancey's bridge in ſeaſon to diſperſe the enemy, who had collected to ſeize that paſs, and having joined the detachment under Captain White at the bridge, and that under Captain Pritchard at Weſt Cheſter, retired with their priſoners, cattle, horſes, &c. on the road towards Eaſt-Cheſter. The troops under my immediate command having arrived at the village of Eaſt-Cheſter about half an hour after ſix in the morning, I immediately ſent parties of obſervation on the different roads leading to that place, and detached ſome horſemen on the roads to Weſt-Cheſter and Williams's bridge, for intelligence from Colonel Hull; and ſoon found he was retiring on the road from Weſt-Cheſter, and that the enemy had collected, and were harraſſing him on his march in flank and rear. On which I detached Colonel Hazen with one hundred men, with orders to Colonel Hull, to retire in the rear of Col. Hazen's command, and gain the village of Eaſt-Cheſter, with as much expedition as the very fatigued ſtate of his men would admit. Colonel Hazen having poſted his men in an advantageous and concealed place, Colonel Hull retired according to his direction, and the enemy advanced without diſcovering Colonel Hazen, until they received a well directed fire, which immediately ſcattered and diſperſed them.

At this inſtant the Britiſh troops appeared in force on the road from Williams's, within a mile of Eaſt-Cheſter. This obliged me to advance Colonel Sherman, with his battalion and part of Colonel Scammell's, on that road. The remaining troops with Colonel Scammell were held in reſerve; and I directed Colonel Hazen and Lieutenant-Colonel Hull to retire to Eaſt-Cheſter, that our force might there be united, if the Britiſh troops ſhould advance (they being at much leſs diſtance from that place than Col. Hazen's and Col. Hull's detachments were.) But on Colonel Sherman's taking poſt on the hill weſt of the village, the Britiſh halted, and did not advance again. Colonel Hazen, retiring according to order, drew the enemy on near to Eaſt-Cheſter, when Captain Kemper opened his field peice upon them, and ſome of Colonel Scammell's hunters gave them ſo well directed fires, as immediately to diſperſe them; ſome were ſeen to fall, and the reſt retreated in great diſorder toward Weſt-Cheſter. Having obtained the objects I had in command, agreeably to your direction, I returned by the road through New-Rochel.

In the courſe of theſe tranſactions, the enemy ſuffered very conſiderably, near thirty being killed at the huts and the ſeveral guards which were attacked in the night, and many were ſeen to fall in the various actions in the morning of the 22d; but as my orders were to hazard nothing after the object of the enterprize was accompliſhed, it is impoſſible to give their loſs with certainty. All their huts and a conſiderable quantity of forage were burnt, the pontoon bridge deſtroyed, about one hundred and twenty cattle and horſes driven up from Morriſſania, and fifty-four of Delancey's corps made priſoners.

In juſtice to Lieut. Col. Hull, and his officers, I ought to ſay that much of the ſucceſs of this enterprize is owing to the judicious arrangements made by him, and the fortitude and addreſs with which they were executed by them; and in the ſtate of exceſſive fatigue of his men, the retiring through Weſt-Cheſter in good order, and bringing off his priſoners, near 2 miles under the enemy's fire, until he was ſupported by Col. Hazen, does him great honour. Capt. Honeywell, who on this occaſion had collected about ſeventy horſemen, was particularly ſerviceable. And I feel myſelf under great obligations to Colonels Hazen, Scammell, and Sherman, for the great aſſiſtance I received from them in making the neceſſary arrangements, and the chearfulneſs with which they and the troops under their command executed the ſeveral parts of duty aſſigned to them.

The deſtruction of the huts in a place the enemy conſidered perfectly ſecure (from the protection of a redoubt, and the diſtance being much greater to the only poſſible way of retreat than the enemy's march to poſſeſs the ſame paſs) I hope will give ſome relief to our frontiers, which have ſuffered ſo much from the incurſions of theſe banditti; and ſhall be happy if the manner in which it was executed ſhould meet your approbation.

Lieut. Col. Hull's report, and the return of the killed, wounded and miſſing, are incloſed.

I have the honour to be,
Dear General,
Your moſt obedient Servant,
SAM. H. PARSONS.
Major-General HEATH.

Return of Killed, Wounded and Miſſing, in an expedition againſt Morriſſania, January 21, 1781.

Killed, 1 Enſign, 11 rank and file.
Wounded, 1 Captain, 1 Serjeant, 11 rank and file.
Miſſing, 6 rank and file.
Total, killed, wounded and miſſing, 31.

SAMUEL H. PARSONS, M. G.

JUST IMPORTED,
AND TO BE SOLD BY
JOSEPH WOOD,
By wholeſale, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Arch Streets, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting-Houſe,

AN elegant Aſſortment of the neweſt faſhioned Gilt and Plated BUTTONS;
Plated SPURS, by the Dozen or Pair; Alſo
A ſmall Aſſortment of SADLERY, conſiſting of Bridle Bitts and Bradoons, Saddle and Loop Nails, Staples and Plates, &c. &c.

He has alſo for SALE,
Beſt Plated Shoe-Buckles; flowered and plain Lawns by the Piece; black Velvet and Corduroys; Green and Bohea Tea; Cheſhire and Glouceſter Cheeſe by the Hundred Weight; mould Candles by the Box; White-chapel and common Needles by the Thouſand or Hundred.

Alſo, Wholeſale and Retail,

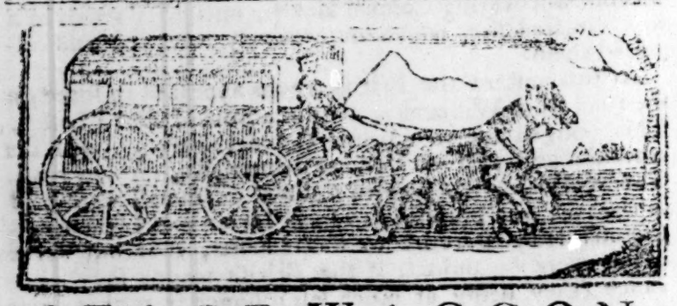
Superfine white Caſſimer, fine Bruſſels Lace, fine ſprig'd Lawn, white and black Sattin, ſuperfine Drab Cloth, ſeven quarters wide; fine white and brown Buckrams, Iriſh and other Linens, black and white Gauze, &c. &c. Gentlemens Travelling Pocket-Books, with Razors and other Inſtruments in them, Liſbon Salt.

WANTED, in a ſmall Family,

A Woman who underſtands COOKING; alſo a CHILD's MAID. Perſons, properly recommended, may hear of a Place where good Wages will be given, by applying to the Printers hereof. ¶

Eaſton, Northampton county, December 16, 1780.

BROKE out of the goal of this county laſt night, Two certain perſons, committed on ſuſpicion of Treaſon, to wit, JOHN WORKMAN, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, marked with the ſmall pox, and about 34 years of age: The other named JOSEPH GOODWIN, a ſtout young man, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and about 24 years of age. Whoever takes up the ſaid men and delivers them at the goal aforeſaid, or any other goal on the continent, ſhall receive ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD, or for either of them FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, upon due proof being made to me that they are properly ſecured, ſo that they may be brought to juſtice. ¶ PETER EALER, Goaler.



STAGE-WAGGON.

THE ſubſcriber informs the Public, that he has provided a Commodious STAGE-WAGGON, with four Horſes, ſuitable for carrying Paſſengers and their Baggage, and will ſet out from the Sign of the Bunch of Grapes, in Third-ſtreet, between Market-ſtreet and Arch ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, on every Monday morning preciſely at ten o'clock, and proceed with all convenient ſpeed for Elizabeth-Town, paſſing by the Four-Lanes-End, Trenton, Princeton and Brunſwick; and will ſet out from Elizabeth-Town preciſely at eight o'clock on every Thurſday morning, and proceed the ſame way back again to Philadelphia, without any unneceſſary delay.

The Price for each Paſſenger from Philadelphia to Elizabeth-Town to be FORTY SHILLINGS in ſpecie, or the value thereof in other money, and the like ſum for 150lb. weight of Baggage, and the ſame ſums for Paſſage and Carriage from Elizabeth-Town to Philadelphia, and ſo in proportion for any greater or leſs weight.

All Paſſengers favouring him with their cuſtom to be freemen of the United States, and others who can produce proper paſſes, otherwiſe they may expect to be refuſed a paſſage in this Stage. No prohibited goods will be carried at any rate, nor ſealed letters to be carried by this Stage, unleſs they are directed to ſome officer belonging to the United States, to or from Elizabeth-Town.

The ſubſcriber begs leave to return his thanks to all Gentlemen and Ladies who have been pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom, and hopes for a continuance of the ſame, and they may depend on the punctual attendance of their humble ſervant, GERSHOM JOHNSON.

January 27, 1781. T. b. c. t. f.

To be LET for a Rent in Produce,

And entered on the 25th of March next,

A PLANTATION,

CONTAINING about 220 acres, ſituate near the Croſs Roads, New-London townſhip, Cheſter county, now in tenure of James Nethery; there is about 75 acres of upland cleared, and about 45 acres of excellent bottom and watered meadow, a thriving orchard of beſt grafted fruit trees, kitchen garden and cyder preſs, a good two ſtory houſe and large kitchen, a well of excellent water at the door, a log barn, good ſtabling, &c.. This place is well adapted for a ſtock farm; and a perſon capable of keeping a large ſtock on it would be moſt agreeable. Enquire of WILLIAM MILLER, in Front-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN in the night of the 20th inſtant, out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living at the ſign of Admiral Warren, in Eaſt Whiteland townſhip, Cheſter county, A Cheſnut Brown MARE, about 14 hands and a half high, ſeven years old next ſpring, ſlim made, has a white ſpot on the off ſide before, ſome white hair in her forehead, a white ſpot on the near ſide of her hip, one of her hind feet white, black mane and tail, paces, trots and canters, carries remarkably gay, and when rode carries her tail to the off ſide. Whoever ſecures ſaid mare and thief, ſo that he be brought to conviction, ſhall have the above reward, or *Five Hundred Dollars* for the mare, with reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

Jan. 22, 1781. ‡ PETER MATHER.

Brandywine Hundred, New-Caſtle County, Jan. 22, 1781.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Brandywine Hundred, between 5 and 6 miles from Brandywine-bridge, in the night of the 16th inſt. a likely dark brown MARE, upwards of 14 hands high, about 12 years old, canters well, a natural trotter, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, ſome white hairs in her tail, ſome ſaddle-marks, three white ſpots on her ſhoulders, and is part blooded. The thief was ſeen by the neighbours; he had ſtole a MARE, with a new ſaddle and bridle from John Long, which mare he rode a few miles, then turned her looſe, and ſtole the above deſcribed mare, on which he put Long's ſaddle and bridle; he is a ſhort ſet fellow, wore a brown jacket, round hat and white ſtockings. Whoever ſecures the mare, ſaddle and bridle, ſo as they may be had again, ſhall have Five Hundred Dollars reward, and Five Hundred Dollars more for the thief, if brought to juſtice, paid by

¶ WILLIAM SMITH, Milwright.

To be Sold by the Subſcriber,

On WEDNESDAY, the Fourteenth of February next,

By public Vendue,

At the COFFEE-HOUSE, at TEN o'Clock in the Morning, the following

Dwelling-Houſes, Stores, Lots of Ground, and Wharf on Delaware River,

According to the Draught or Plan, to be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe,

No. 2. Being a Brick Houſe, two ſtories high in Front-ſtreet and three ſtories high in Water-ſtreet, with the lot of ground whereon it ſtands, ſituate on the bank, between Front-ſtreet and Water-ſtreet, now in the tenure of James Reynolds.

No. 1. Being another Brick Houſe, adjoining of No. 2. three ſtories high in Front-ſtreet and four ſtories high in Water-ſtreet, with the lot of ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of Richard Humphreys.

No. 8. Being another Brick Houſe, adjoining that of No. 1 three ſtories high in Front-ſtreet and four ſtories high in Water-ſtreet, with the lot of ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of Rachel Lawrence, and others.

No. 5. Being a Brick Houſe, four ſtories high, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, and on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, with the lot of ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of John Campbell.

No. 6. Being another Brick Houſe, four ſtories high, adjoining that of No. 5. ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, with the lot of ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of John Campbell.

No. 7. Being another Brick Houſe, four ſtories high, adjoining that of No. 6. ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, with the lot of ground whereon it ſtands, and a ſmall yard adjoining, 6 feet 6 inches in width, and 28 feet and 3 inches in length; now in the tenure of Robert Turner.

No. 9. Being a Tobacconiſt's Shop and Wooden Building, one ſtory high, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, with the lot of ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of Henry Cavenaugh.

No. 10. Being a Wooden Store, one ſtory high, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, and on the eaſt ſide of a 10 foot paſſage, with the lot of ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of Fiſher and Roberts.

No. 11. Being a Wooden Store, one ſtory high, adjoining that of No. 10, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, with the lot of ground whereon it ſtands; now in the tenure of Fiſher and Roberts; together with the wharff, 33 feet 6 inches in breadth, and extending eaſtward into the river Delaware.

No. 3. Being a two ſtory Brick Dwelling-Houſe, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Water-ſtreet, and on the ſouth ſide of a 10 feet alley, with the lot of ground whereon it ſtandeth.

No. 4. Being a two ſtory Brick Building, formerly uſed as a granary, adjoining that of No. 3; ſituate on the ſouth ſide of a 10 feet alley, with the lot of ground whereon it ſtandeth.

No. 14. Being two Brick Stores, two ſtories high, adjoining that of No. 4, with the lot of ground whereon they ſtand.

No. 13. Being two more Brick Stores, two ſtories high, adjoining thoſe of No. 14, with the lot of ground whereon they ſtand.

No. 12. Being a Cooper's Shop, with the lot of ground whereon it ſtandeth, 15 feet 6 inches by 18 feet, and the wharff 26 feet 6 inches in breadth, and extending eaſtward into the river Delaware.

N. B. Theſe laſt five Numbers are now in the tenure of Fiſher and Roberts, and the purchaſers thereof, as well as the purchaſers of the houſes and lots on the ſouth ſide of Market or High-ſtreet, from No. 5 to 11, incluſive, ſhall have an equal uſe and privilege of the ſaid ten feet alley, from Water-ſtreet eaſtward as far as the utmoſt extent of lot No. 11, and the vacant ground on both ſides of the ſame alley not built on, always to remain open, and the like uſe and privilege of the ten feet paſſage from the ſaid alley and vacant grounds into Market-ſtreet, for the accommodation of the whole, and from the end of the ſaid ten feet alley at the extent of lot No. 11, the purchaſers ſhall have the privilege of a ſink or water-courſe, only, into the river Delaware.

The terms of payment ſhall be made known at the time of ſale.

JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons who have any demands againſt the Eſtate of JOHN JAMES, late of Coventry townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, that they bring in their accounts, to be adjuſted and paid; and thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate are requeſted to ſettle their accounts, and pay the ſame againſt the firſt day of March next, as their neglect will oblige the ſubſcriber to proceed againſt them as the law directs. † EVAN JAMES, Adminiſtrator.

Coventry, January 15, 1781.

New Britain, Bucks county, Dec. 20, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Auguſt laſt, three ſtray SHEEP, viz. one EWE, one WEATHER, and a laſt ſpring RAM LAMB: they are marked with a Half-penny in the off ear. The owner is requeſted to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. ¶ BENJAMIN JOHN.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

MADE his eſcape from the conſtable of Eaſt-Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 10th of this inſtant January, a fellow, named JOHN SANDELAND, who was committed for felony; is of a middle ſize, down look, round viſage, brown hair, tied behind; had on, when he made his eſcape, an old felt hat, an old blanket coat, with a white jacket, and a red one under it, buckſkin breeches, ribbed ſtockings, old pumps, appears to be between 30 and 40 years of age. Any perſon apprehending ſaid fellow, and ſecuring him in any goal in this State, ſhall have the above reward, giving me timely notice, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ ABRAHAM WOLFINGTON.

In the Preſs, and will be publiſhed in May next, by

STYNER *and* CIST,

PRINTERS, in SECOND-STREET,

The FIRST LINES OF THE PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.

By *WILLIAM CULLEN*, M. D. & P.

THE Author of this work is too well known in the literary world to ſtand in need of much commendation. He has produced a revolution in phyſic. His ſyſtem is now adopted in Britain, and begins to make its way into France, Holland and Germany. The above work is the text book of his lectures on the practice of phyſic, but comprehends the outlines of his diſcoveries on the cauſes and cures of diſeaſes. The editor is happy in an opportunity of introducing them to the knowledge of the faculty and ſtudents of medicine in America. He hopes they will be doubly acceptable to the phyſicians and ſurgeons of the army and navy of the United States.

They will be printed in a neat octavo volume—and the price will be as reaſonable as is conſiſtent with the preſent high price of paper and labour.

A ſpecimen of this new edition may be ſeen at the Printers.

Wilmington, January 8, 1781.

An OFFICE for the SALE of

REAL ESTATES,

IS now opened and kept by the ſubſcriber, in Market-ſtreet, in the borough of Wilmington, where he continues the buſineſs of SURVEYING and CONVEYANCING in all its branches. Any perſons who have real eſtates to diſpoſe of, are deſired to give an exact and true ſituation and deſcription thereof, with their loweſt terms, that purchaſers may have an opportunity of being fully informed, by applying to him at the office aforeſaid. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him placing out their money at intereſt, may be aſſured he will procure them undoubted ſecurity by mortgage or otherwiſe.

He has ſeveral HOUSES and LOTS for ſale, ſituate in Wilmington and the vicinity thereof; a valuable PLANTATION in York county, &c.

Thoſe who may pleaſe to give him their buſineſs, may depend on his utmoſt endeavours to render them ſatisfaction, and the obligations gratefully remembered by their aſſured friend, JACOB BROOM. ¶

CAME into the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, in Weſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, about five weeks ago, a little BAY HORSE, a white blaze down his face, ſhod all round when he came. The owner, proving property and paying charges, may have him again.

January 19. ¶ JOHN FLEMING.

BROKE into the incloſures of the ſubſcriber, living in the Diſtrict of Southwark, about the firſt of October, a red and white BULL, two years old. The owner, by applying, proving his property and paying charges, may have him again. ¶ JOSEPH WILLIAMSON.

INK-POWDER.

The very beſt black Ink-Powder

May be had at

W. POYNTELL's Stationary-Store,

Three doors below Market-ſtreet, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Meeting-houſe gate.

ITS quality, in making Ink black and durable, is inferior to none, being made of the beſt Aleppo Galls, and free from the groſs particles that cauſe Ink to turn yellow, and in every other reſpect ſuch as cannot fail to pleaſe thoſe who chooſe to write with the beſt Ink.

It may be had by the Groce, Dozen or Retail, with printed directions for mixing it.

Likewiſe the beſt Black Liquid Ink.

At the ſame Place may be had,

Writing-paper of the beſt quality, Slates, Blank Books, Spelling-books, Primers, beſt Sealing Wax, Wafers, &c. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of LAND, ſituate on the weſt ſide of Market-ſtreet, in the borough of Wilmington, being 41 feet 8 inches front on ſaid ſtreet, whereon is erected a well finiſhed two ſtory brick houſe, about 19 feet by 30, with a cellar under the ſame, and a good brick kitchen adjoining thereto; the lot is clear of groundrent; the title good. For further particulars, enquire of

JOHN M'MICKIN, in Wilmington.

N. B. The premiſes may be entered on the 25th of March. ¶

To Be SOLD,

A LOT of GROUND, ſituate in Cheſter town, Kent county, Maryland, with the HOUSES thereunto belonging, conſiſting of 2 large convenient Dwelling-Houſe, Store Houſe, and Granary adjoining, with Cellars under the whole; alſo a good Stable, Chaiſe-Houſe, Meat-Houſe, and ſeveral other neceſſary Improvements, pleaſantly ſituated in the moſt public part of the town, and as good a ſtand as any in the place for mercantile buſineſs. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber living on the premiſes. ¶ JOHN LORAIN.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.